PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE SENATE--THE TAX BILL-PROCEEDINGS IN SENATE AND HOUSE -THE PACIFIC RAILROADS-THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT-THE CASE OF MR. CORCORAN

-THE CENSUS. WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 19, 1809. It is said President Johnson has resolved that, if the Senate will pay no attention to the business he sends to it, he will pay no attention to the business sent to him by the Senate, and approve no more bills. This announcement is generally in circulation tonight, and has led to a good deal of comment. If the President should not sign the appropriation bills, a new session of Congress will be absolutely necessary. It is thought there will be a compromise.

The Senate Finance Committee will hold a special session to-morrow for the purpose of considering what action, if any, shall be taken on the Tax bill, which passed the House a few days ago. Senator Sherman, the Chairman, is opposed to taking action on the bill this session, as, in his opinion, there is not time to give the subject the consideration it demands. The Committee will also consider the bill which passed the House yesterday, relative to the National banks, which contains Coburn's amendment, providing for a redistribution of the circulation of the banks. It is understood that the Committee do not look with favor upon the proposition, and will probably adopt one of their own by way of compromise.

In the Senate, to-day, the majority or the Commit tee on the Pacific Railroads submitted their voluminons reply to the arguments of the minority against their Omnibus bill. This Committee were discharged from the consideration of some 25 or 30 bills, proposing to grant Government bonds and lands to Pacific Railroads to be built to and from every concervable point west of the Mississippi. Mr. Howard, in asking to be discharged, graciously remarked that the Committee did not wish to prejudice the merits of these measures, but they had no time to consider them. The greater part of these bills, will now, of course, be reintroduced after the 4th of March. In anticipation of soon being rid of Mr. Johnson, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill repealing the sections of the Army Appropriation bills which provide that all orders from the President and Secretary of War must be issued through the General of the Armies, and prohibiting his being ordered from Washington without his consent. The report of the Committee on Printing, relative to the publication of debates, was presented, and Mr. Anthony will endeavor to call it up for action to-morrow. Without making any recommendation, the Committee present two propositions, one to print the debates at the Government printing office and the other to let them to Mr. Crowell, of New York, the lowest bidder. The Indian Appropriation bill occupied three more hours this afternoon, when it was finally disposed of. Mr. Stewart made an unsuccessful attempt to tack to it the House bill, transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and his argument that the President elect favored the transfer was met by Mr. Morrill, of Maine, with the remark that it was very indecorous to parade Gen. Grant's views before the Senate. The proposition received only eight votes. The Indian bill being out of the way, the usual struggle between Senators to secure precedence in getting up their bills took place. Mr. Edmunds came off victor with the bill repealing the Tenureof-Office act, and that measure will now come up first after the morning hour to-morrow. The order for an evening session was rescinded, and the Senate then adjourned.

In the House, to-day, the Army Appropriation bill was passed, after a tedious session of nearly four bours. Butler's proposition for a wholesale reduction of the army was voted down, and Blaine's substitute put in its stead. Thus the reduction of the army is left with the President. The reason assigned for making no immediate reduction of the army was, that the Senate would not agree to anything the House might propose. The Naval Appropriation bill was passed, and the evening session was devoted to debate in committee of whole on the Post-Office Appropriation bill.

The Senate to-day, without opposition, passed the House joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to mortgage its road and property and to issue bonds to aid in the construction of its railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean. This, its friends say, removes from the Company the restriction in its charter and will enable it with its land grant to enter upon the work of construction without delay.

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred Mr. Shanks's resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to withheld bonds due to all the Pacific railroads which the Government is aiding, in order to secure first-class roads, after fully considering the subject, reported to the Committee without making any recommendation. The Committee at their meeting to day instructed a report to be made discharging them from its further consideration, and asking its reference to the Pacific Railroad Committee. The action of the Committee is regarded as unfortunate, as it is known that its reference to the Railroad Committee will defeat all legislation on the subject at the present session, and prevent the Gov-ernment from securing a guarantee for the construction of a first-class road, as the law requires, and in accordance with the report of the Commissioners. Gen. Dodge, Chief-Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, appeared before the Committee, and refuted the statements of the officers of the Central Pacific Railroad in regard to the Union Pacific Railroad. He submitted the reports of the Gov ernment Commissioners to substantiate his assertions that the Union Pacific Railroad was a first class read, built according to law.

The House Judiciary Committee decided to adhere to the original Suffrage Constitutional Amendment. If the Senate refuse to concur, then it will be its turn to ask for a Committee of Conference. The point of difference is in regard to the provision inserted in the Amendment by the Senate, to the effect that all persons, without regard to previous condition, or race, or color, shall vote, and be eligible to hold office. The House insists that it is not necessary to add that they shall be entitled to hold office. The right of suffrage carries with it the right to hold

The Committee on the District of Columbia, today, again occupied an hour and a half of their valuable time, in discussing the claim of Mr. Corcoran. Among the witnesses examined were Gen. McFerran Mr. Emory, a clerk in the Quartermaster's Depart. ment, and George Woolford, the coachman of Baron Stoeckl. Gen. McFerran, who reported in favor of paying the claim of Mr. Corcoran, testified that he had based his report on a report made to him by subordinates. In determining upon the merits of claims, be took the loyalty of the claimants into consideration, but did not think he had done so in the case of Mr. Corcoran, as he understood that other Departments had been in the babit of paying Mr. Corcoran without question. Brewer, the person who testified that he heard Mr. Corcoran and Senator Bayard set a price on the head of President Lincoln, told the Committee that he was the butler, and the old man Dohner was the steward, of the Russian Minister. To-day the coachman Woolford testified that Brewer never was the butler, but was a diningroom servant and footman. Senator Cameron, who was present, denied a statement of Mr. Corcoran's that, when Secretary of War, he had written a letter in favor of paying his claim. Mr. Cameron said that, after consultation with Gen. Meigs, he had concluded to take the Harewood property for hospital purposes. He had generally regarded Mr. Corcoran as disloyal. It is understood that the Committee are inclined to

It is understood that the Committee are inclined to let Mr. Dohner slide.

The House Committee on the Census, Gen. Garfield, Chairman, had a protracted session to-day, and discussed the whole project. The Committee are in favor of taking the census by a new method, and not through the United States Marshals, as heretofore. A general bill is being matured, and they have agreed upon several amendments to the former schedules. It is proposed to increase the number of members of the House to 360. It is estimated that if no increase is made, New-York will lose five members. Massachusetts, two, Maine, Vermont, New-Hampshire, and Rhode Island, one each, and the Western States will sarry all gain. At the next meeting the Committee are indicated to the former schedules and they have agreed the House to 360. It is estimated that if no increase is made, New-York will lose five members. Massachusetts, two, Maine, Vermont, New-Hampshire, and Rhode Island, one each, and the Western States will annex Northern Mexico, and make the guarantee of the interest upon the committee is its sole solution of it, as thereby the country will be gradually settled, by taking the chaw and putting a vast stock and grain farm in its place. The fallend, a valid the buffalo range out from under the savage, and putting a vast stock and grain farm in its place. The fallend putting a vast stock and grain farm in its place. The majority of the Committee argue, in view of the former schedules. Indicate that it is incumbent upon the Government to afford such sufficient to a multitary necessity. The majority of the Committee that it is incumbent upon the Government to afford such sufficient to a multitary necessity. The majority of the Committee argue, in view of the New York will shall be under the savage, and putting a vast stock and grain farm in its place. The majority of the Committee argue, in view of the former schedules. The Member of the execusive of the Executive of the Executive of the Eventual to the parties of the Committee that it is incu

will decide on the question of the increase of the number of members, and the mode of taking the census. Dr. Huff, who superintended the taking of the census of the State of New-York in 1865, appeared before the Committee, and submitted a plan.

Information has been received at the Department of State that the exhibition of passports will be no longer exacted from citizens of the United States arriving, traveling, or residing in France. The Department, however, recommends that citizens of the United States traveling abroad, especially those of foreign birth naturalized in this country, should provide themselves with passports, as they might be liable to serious inconvenience if unprovided with such authentic proof of their national character.

The Presidential Electors now in Washington, held a meeting at the National Hotel this afternoon, for the purpose of arranging for attending, in a body, the forthcoming inaugural ceremonics. Electors were present from Massachusetts, Nebraska, Tennessee, Iowa, Arkansas, and Indiana. The Hon. J. F. Warnes of Nebraska, presided. A Committee of Arrangements was appointed, and all the Electors intending to participate, were requested to report immediately by telegraph or letter, and upon their arrival, to L. J. Barnes, Chairman of said Committee, at No. 425 F-st., Washington.

Several days ago Mr. Dempsey of the firm of Dempsey & O'Toole, who attacked Gen. Duncan, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, on account of something the latter reported disparaging to the former, in relation to the stationery contracts with that firm, appeared before a magistrate, acknowledged his assault on Mr. Duncan, and was fined \$5. This action on the part of the magistrate was urged by Mr. Dempsey's counsel as a reason why the Criminal Court should not proceed against the defendant; but Judge Fisher overruled the plea, and after examination of witnesses, fined Mr. Dempsey \$200, with ten days imprisonment in jail, as a punishment for the assault on

Mr. Thornton, British Minister, this afternoon communicated to Secretary Seward the following dispatch from the British Government:

"Inform Mr. Seward that orders have been given for the relief from further custody of Costello and Warren." The Evening Star of this city says: "We understand that the efforts of the committee of gentlemen to procure and present to Gen. Shorman a substantial residence in this city, have resulted in the purchase of Gen. Grant's fine residence on I-st., and that Gen. Sherman will enter into possession immediately after the 4th prox. The transfer included the furniture, and the Licutenant-General will occupy the house substantially as it now is.,"

The Special Committee on the New-York elections frauds, have decided to dismiss County Clerk Loew. Senator Pomeroy succeeded yesterday in having the Senate confirm Perry Fuller's friend, Capt. A. R. Banks, as an Indian agent for the place vacated by

Col. Wynkoop. A prominent Philadelphia firm largely interested in the Cuban trade, having asked from the State Department special protection for a large amount of property, both ashore and affoat, in the different harbors on the south side of Cuba, Mr. Seward informed them that at least one-half of the vessels under the command of Admiral Hoff are now in Cuban waters, and that the Admiral has been frequently instructed to be vigilant and active in extending every proper protection to American interests in those regions.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, Attorney-General Evarts moved that the certificate of division from the United States Circuit Court for Virginia-Chief-Justice Chsse and Judge Underwood having differed in the case of Jefferson Davisbe dismissed. Chief-Justice Chase said the order would be made.

Senators Cattell and McDonnell and Senator elect Carl Schurz and Admiral Dahlgren, were among the callers on Gen. Grant this morning.

All the members of the Cabinet were present at was short.

the regular Cabinet meeting to-day. The session The following cases were before the U.S. Supreme

Court to-day:

The County of Douglas, plaintiff in error agt. The State of Oregon, in error to the Supreme Court of Oregon.—It was ordered by the Court that judgment of said Supreme Court in this case be affirmed with costs and interests per stipulation of counsel on file. The United States, plaintiff in error, agt. Jefferson Davis—certificates of division of opinion between Chief Justice Chase and Judge Underwood of the Circuit Court for the District of Virginia.—On motion of Attorney-General Evarts, it was ordered by the Court that these certificates of division be dismissed. ... John S. Johnson et al., appellant, agt. The United States.—This cause was argued by Mr. Dorsheimer and Mr. Dick of counsel for the appellants, and by Mr. Talbot for the appellees. This case involves 2,000 barrels of spirits, valued at \$250,600, which were Court to-day : and by Mr. Talbot for the appellees. This case involves 2,000 barrels of spirits, valued at \$330,000, which were seized on the alleged ground of frauds. Sults were entered at New-York, Buffale, Chicago, and Dabuque. Mr. P. Phillips called up the application for habens corpus in behalf of Spangler and Arnold, prisoners at the Dry Tor tugas. On the statement of the Attorney General that he was not ready to go on, the argument was adjourned to Friday next, the Court directing attention to the effect of the act of 1807 on jurisdiction.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

MAJORITY REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE-GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES RECOMMENDED.

Washington, Feb. 19 .- A majority of the

Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads made a report to-day through Senator Stewart. They say when it was determined in Committee to report to the Senate a bil granting aid to the Northern Pacific and other railroads, it was not understood the bill should be presented with a report. The majority of the Committee would now be content to let the bill rest on its intrinsic merits, unaccompanied by an explanation of its provisions and a demonstration of its policy and necessity, were it not for the unexpected appearance, first in the newspaper Press and afterward in the Senate, of a most extraordinary paper. entitled "Views of the Minority," a paper unsound in theory, unfair in its inferences, and ungenerous and unjust in its imputations. To justify now the action of the majority of the Committe, they now report to the Senate the consideration which induced them to adopt the policy of aiding at the present time with Government credit the construction of additional lines of trunk railway to the Pacific coast; and second, to vindicate the provisions of construction of additional lines of trunk rallway to the Pacific coast; and second, to vindicate the provisions of the bill which have been criticized by the minority of Committee in their published views. The majority present arguments and facts as a justification of their action in regard to the general railroad policy of the bill, and a defense of its leading provisions. They assert that railroads—the highways of nations—are the measure of their civilization, and maintain that there is no object to which Government can so profitably apply the expenditures of money as to the building of such highways. These should take precedence over any and all other objects of legislative endowment. The United States own the country between the Pacific and Lake Superior. The work of development is for the Government. The population of the country is too thin and too poor to ever undertake it. The work, moreover, is of such magnitude as to be wholly beyond the compass of private capital. It is of absolute necessity that the Government shall undertake it and help it through; and this it can do without the expenditure of a dollar in money or an increase of the public debt. In like manner it is manifestly a public duty to utilize the cnormous national capital that now lies like. In the southern region, between the western boundaries of Arkansas and the Pacific boundary of California, there is a vast national domain of corn, wheat, cotton, and grass lands too distant from market to be profitably cultivated, save for local consumption. Coal abounds in this region. New Mexico and Arizona are as rich in gold, silver, copper, and lead as any other known portions of the world. This wealth is unavailable to the nation by reason of the cost of moving machinery and materials to it, or of moving into the world with the summarial point of the cost of moving machinery and materials to it, or of moving in the two great retritories precisions. The pacific are necessary. A majority of the Committee feels are the tree maning that the money of the bill which have been criticized by the minority of

They answer the objection of untimeliness of present aid, and argue that so profitable are railroads that the Government could have afforded to build all the roads in the United States; and conclude by expressing the belief that the credit of the nation and the value of its securities will be enhanced, and not dimmished by our entering immediately upon the completion of our avowed policy of trans-continental railway extensions, and steadily pursuing it to the end.

PUBLIC PRINTING AND THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 .- The Joint Committee on Public Printing submitted an interesting report, today, embodying a review of Congressional printing from the establishment of the Government down to the present time. At the first Congress held in the City of New-York, the estimates for Government printing were placed at \$2,000 for the Senate and \$3,657 for the House, and these sums were considered amply sufficient to cover all expenses, including stationery and bookbinding. The cost of the printing for the first session fof the first Congress was not over \$3,000, and the paper was far superior to the was not over \$3,000, and the paper was far superior to the paper now used in public documents. The printing both in New-York and Philadelphia was done by the publishers of newspapers in the city in which the sessions were held, selected at the beginning of each session, but after the removal of the National Legislature to Washington, owing to the destitution of the capitol in facilities of every kind, it became customary for each expiring Congress to provide fuel, stationery, and a printer for its successor. This continued up to 1819, the printing being executed by different master printers of the City of Washington, selected by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House. The prices paid to journeymen printers were not high, ito per week during the session and \$9 per week during the recess of Congress—being the rates in 1819, and the entire force employed did not exceed at any one time 30 to 35 men. The journeymen printers now employed in the recess of Congress—being the rates in 1819, and the entire force employed did not exceed at any one time 30 to 35 men. The journeymen printers now employed in the Congressional Printing Office earn on an average over \$25 per week, and the increase of the force employed may be inferred from the fact that the "message and decuments" transmitted by the President to the XLth Congress, at the beginning of the second session, covered 10,688 printed pages, of which 114,350 copies were issued at a cost of \$110,062 98, whereas when President Jefferson established the custom of sending a message in writing with accompanying documents to Congress, instead of personally addressing to the two houses, the whole made a volume of about 100 small octavo pages, and there was a lively discussion in the House apon a motion to print 500 copies at a cost of \$250.75, including the binding. In 1819 a "reform" in the public printing was demanded by the political friends of Messrs, Gales & Seaton, proprietors of The National Intelligence. It was asserted that those who had been printing the documents had made more money than they should have done, and that there had been collusion with the officials in obtaining the contracts. A joint committee of Congress, in a carefully drawn report, expressed an opinion favorable to the establishment of a National Printing Office, but reported a joint resolution providing for the election of a Public Printer by each House. This resolution was so indefinite in its details that it enabled the Congressional Printers to reap large profits, and the printing of the House of Representatives, which had cost but \$17,000 a session during the preceding Congress, cost, on an average, about \$29,000 per session during the next ten years. An invostigation reap large profits, and the printing of the House of Representatives, which had cost but \$17,600 a session during the preceding Congress, cost, on an average, about \$29,600 per session during the next ten years. An invostigation in 1828 developed the fact that many long and uscless documents were printed in large numbers; but it also transpired that, during the ten years, the size of the standard page had been reduced about one-seventh or 14 per cent. and that bourgeois type had been substituted for brevier, making a further reduction of 15 or 20 per cent. At this time "printing patronago" was a great political question, and Duff Green and Gales & Seaton represented rival factions. The Globe was farmed out to a printer who received one-third of the profits, while two-thirds went to the editor, who was not required to grow in enormity year after year. A report of the House Committee on Printing in 1810 showed that the estimated profits of the printer during the preceding seven years had been \$45,454 40, or an estimated annual profit of \$86,750 40. The Committee indorsed the former report of the Joint Committee in favor of a Government printing-office. Partisan politicians successfully opposed this movement, and they were equally successful in 1842, when another report was made advocating it, on the ground that an immense saving to the public treasury and the abatement of an extensive political evil would be the contract system was established in 1846, but this failed to abate the evil. In July, 1856, Congress found it movement in which

the certain result.

The contract system was established in 1846, but this failed to abate the evil. In July 1852, Congress found it imperatively necessary to change the manner in which its printing was done. The session had been commenced in December, yet only a few copies of the first and second parts of the President's Message had been delivered by the contract printers, and of the third volume net a single copy. After much debate an act was passed providing for the appointment of a Supermiendent of Public Printing, who was to supervise the work executed by printers who were to be elected by the Senate and by the House of Representatives, and designated by the President, for the execution of the Congressional and Executive printing. The framers of the act had flattered themselves that they had provided all the guards and checks necessary to protect the public interest, but it soon became evident that the expenditures were enormous and exorbitant. Politicians who had no practical knowledge of printing were candidates for the places of printer to the Senate or to the House, and those who were elected farmed out the work to master printers at a percentage of the receipts. For example, in the year 1855, the printing of the Post-Office blanks was sub-let by the contractor (who was not a printer) to a printer who agreed to do the work for 57 per cent, but who employed another printer to do it for about 45 per cent. The profits on the job to the original contractor, at the rate of 41 per cent, amounted, between Jan. 1 and Dec. 10 of that year, to \$15,165 26. Of this, The Philadelphia for the Washington On 11 1800, Congress having often unsuccessfully endeavored to reform the public printing, established a Government printing office, by which, not withstanding the great increase on the printing and hinding required by the departments, under the present system of unlimited orders, a large saving has been effected. Computing the work done at the Government Printing Office, from March, 1861, until September 20, 1865, a

from March, 1861, until September 30, 1865, at the prices paid under the previous system, it would have amounted to over \$1,000,000 more than the actual cost under this system.

The Committee recommend to the beads of departments an editorial supervision of the reports of their bureau officers, in order to suppress uscless verbiage. The expediency of discontinuing the distribution of all public documents, except the register of Congressional debates and the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, they say is a subject worthy of the consideration of Congress; but they were not prepared to report any resolution on this branch of the investigation.

The Committee made a long report in relation to the publication of the debates, reviewing the history of The Congressional Globe, and contracts under which it was published. The reporting and publication of the debates in Congress passed through a frail infancy, but the development of the idea is mostly due to the late Mr. John C. Rives. At the time The Globe as now published was established, Mr. Rives understood that he was to have the privilege of supplying every new immber of Congress with a complete set of The Congressional Globe, and that he was also to receive "one cent for every five pages excess over 3,000 for a long, and 1,500 for a short session." But in 1856, on the passage of the bill changing the compensation of members, the purchase of complete sets of The Congressional Globe for new Senators, Representatives, and delegates was anuch a part of his agreement with Congress as was the furnishing of the current report of debates, and he continued unsuccessfully to press the matter until 1864, when the old contract was restored, but a promise was added by which either Congress or the propried notice, and on the 20th of July, 1868, the entire contract was annulled, and a Joint Committee appointed to invite proposals for the publication of the chares.

The Joint Committee reported to-day that they had received, in response to their advertisement, two proposal

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

THE CHARGE AGAINST GOV. BULLOCK-MINORITY

REPORT ADOPTED. ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 19 .- In the House, yesterday, a member of the Finance Committee presented a minority report on the Governor's and Treasurer's imbroglio, which was read and adopted in lieu of the majority report, by yeas, 86; nays, 37. The minority report states that after a careful analysis of the mass of testimony, it develops the fact that the Governor expended \$35,000, without precedent or authority of the law; that the amount did not pass through the Treasury, and was not drawn therefrom in the usual way; and the first notification the Treasurer had, was in the statement of the bank account of the State, received on the 9th of January. The report calls attention to the fact that the Governor did not, in his annual message, nor since, officially communicate to the Legalature the facts connected with the unauthorized expenditure; that the items for heating, lighting carpeting, furniture, &c., amount to \$20,750, leaving \$19,000 yet due and unpaid. The report says that the furniture of the Milledgeville capital is serviceable for present use, and that the outlay of \$50,000 for fitting up the building used for State-House purposes for ten years only, was simply reckless extravagance; and that the Legislature last session distinctly refused to authorize the Governor to purchase heating and lighting apparatus for the temporary capital, and the Governor acted in direct violation to the will of the Legislature. It commends the Treasurer for the course pursued by him, and says that no emergency existed demanding the Governor's extraordinary departure from the law and custom of the Executive of the State; that the facts set forth develop the necessity for further legislation for the security of the Treasury, and that no appropriation be made to cover the \$50,000 expended. mony, it develops the fact that the Governor expended

FOREIGN NEWS.

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CAPTURE OF PORT GUANAJA-LANDING OF REBELS AT COCHINOS-A REPORTED NOTE FROM MR. SEWARD.

HAVANA, Feb. 18, via KEY WEST, Feb. 19 .- The insurgents hold Guanaja, a port south of the Roman Cays. They have fortified the town, and have batteries mounted with brass cannon and manned by Americans. The water in front of the position has a depth of eight feet, and the guns bear upon the narrow channel, by which the town can only be approached from the sea. The Government at Havana is equipping a flotilla of launches for an attack on Guanaja. A landing has been effected by a rebel expedition at Cochinos. It is reported that the steamer Henry Burden left Pensacola with suspicious designs, and two Spanish war vessels are cruising in search of her. It is whispered here that Secretary Seward has made strong representations to the Government at Madrid in regard to the death of Mr. Cohner and other outrages which have occurred in Havana, and that he has asked that condigh punishment be visited upon the perpetrators. The steamer Pelayo has sailed for Nuevitas and Santiago with twenty artil-

lerymen and four pieces of artillery. ARRIVAL OF ONE THOUSAND CHASSEURS-SEVEN-TY THOUSAND SPANISH SOLDIERS IN CUBA-

MOVEMENTS OF THE INSURGENTS. One thousand chasseurs arrived to-day from Spain, and landed amid enthusiastic demonstrations. The Diario says Gen. Cespedes and the greater part of the rebels are within the jurisdiction of Holguin; they draw their supplies from the Haciendas. The Spanish forces in arms on the island number 70,000 men. Advices from Holguin to the 7th inst, have been received. The communication with the troops there have been cut off by the insurgents who surround the town and intercept supplies of cattle. Families are flying from Remedias, alarmed at the approach of the rebellion. The telegraph lines connecting with Havana have been destroyed, and mails have been captured by the insurgents. At Jaguay a party of 100 insurgents was surprised; 60 were captured and the riot dispersed. The insurgents were near Trinidad on the 17th. They were under the command of Riogos and Bravo. At Cienfuegos it is reported that the troops have retaken Manicarague with two hundred insurgent prisoners. Troops have been sent again to Santiago, Manzanimo and Bayamo, but operations have been suspended by superior orders, and Valmaseda's forces have been divided between Santiago, Jignani, and Bayamo. Nulanes and others have surrendered themselves to Valmaseda, and asked for permission to leave the country. PROCLAMATION CLOSING MOST OF THE PORTS-

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS. FEB. 19 .- A proclamation has been issued by the Captain-General closing to foreign and domestic shipping, ports east of the Bay of Cadiz Lighthouse on the northern coast of the island, and those east of Cienfuegos on the Southern coast. All ports provided with custom-houses, however, are excepted from the operation of this decree. Transports arrived here yesterday with 1,000 troops from Spain, and others arrived to-day with 1,000 more. Orders have been issued requiring citizens to deliver to the authorities all private arms. Gen. W. F. Smith positively declines the appointment of Consul-General of the United States of Havana. EXPECTED DISTURBANCE IN NEW-ORLEANS

BETWEEN CUBAN REFUGEES AND SPANISH RESIDENTS. NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 19 .- The trouble brewing between the Cuban refugees and Spanish residents in this city has occasioned a communication from the Spanish Consul to the Governor, asking for Government interference with a view to the prevention of difficulties, which are likely to occur at any moment, and pledging his own efforts to prevent a disturbance of the public peace. The matter has been referred to the Chief of the Police.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TIMES ON THE ALABAMA TREATY. LONDON, Feb. 19 .- The London Times, in an article on the Alabama treaty, says the want of a definite basis of arbitration will reconcile England to the rejection of the convention by the United States. This point should be kept clearly in view in the event of offers for further negotiations. England now awaits proposals from America. The Times continues: "We have done our best; we have gone to the verge of national humiliation to secure a settlement of the questions at issue. We shall now await for propositions from the new Administration under Ger Grant. It is admitted that the claims are a fair sub-

ject for friendly arbitration." POLITICAL.

GEORGIA. ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 19. — A mass meeting called last night by the Conservative Republicans who believe that Georgia has been reconstructed according to law, and who support the incoming Administration, was broken up by a picked crowd led by Attorney-General Farron. Judge Dunning was placed in the chair, and, amid great confusion. a set of resolutions was read and adopted, that Georgia was not reconstructed, and that Congress has not kept its word to the Southern Union men. Dr. Bard of The New Era, supported by the leading Conservative Republicans, entered a solemn protest against this usurpation of the extreme Republicans in thus gagging and throttling the true purposes of Republicanism in Georgia, and branded the proceedings as inimical to the best interests of the people of Georgia and the Union, and calculated to drive from the Republican party many who heretofore opposed Reconstruction, but who are now willing to accept it as the most direct road to peace and good government. At a subsequent meeting a resolution was adopted to hold a meeting on Saturday night. To-day a resolution was adopted by the Legislature, tendering the hall for the holding of such meeting. Farron. Judge Dunning was placed in the chair, and,

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

POLITICAL MATTERS-THE ADMINISTRATION OF GEN. WALTER HARRIMAN-THE PRESENT CANVASS AND THE CANDIDATES-PROBABLE SUCCESS OF THE REPUBLICAN TICKET. [FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CONCORD, Feb. 18 .- Five days after the inanguration of President Grant the electors of New-Hampshire will vote for Governor, three members of Congress, a Railroad Commissioner, a Legislature, and for various county and town officers. The new officials will assume the direction of public affairs at a most favorable time in the history of the State, because Gov. Harriman's admin istration has been eminently safe, prudent, progressive, and satisfactory, and because his associates have been faithful to their duties, and untiring in their industry. No retiring Governor ever showed a better record to his constituents, and Gen. Harriman has reason to feel proud of the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

Our candidates, who were recently nominated, the Hon. Onslow Stearns and Gen. John Bedell, are as strong as their respective parties, and each will receive his party strength. This will prove true inall sectious of the State, as there is no special disaffection anywhere which is noteworthy. Mr. Stearns is an excellent business man, is the president of several New-England railways, a man of much wealth, and possesses a liberal spirit. He has great executive ability, and his many sterling qualities as a public spirited man and private citizen, more than atone for his lack of oratorical powers. Mr. Stearns has served two years in the State Senate, and was the presiding officer of that body one year. During the war he was too old to participate in active military service, but he did much by his influence, and heavy and frequent expenditures of money, and was ever a faithful friend of the soldier.

As has been mentioned in your news colums, Gen. Beand satisfactory, and because his associates have been

tures of money, and was ever a faithful friend of the soldier.

As has been mentioned in your news colums, Gen. Bedel, the Democratic candidate for Governor, served to reditably during the Rebellion, and was for a long time a prisoner in the hands of the Rebels. For some years past there has been a quiet but determined fight between the beef and yeal of the Democratic party of this State, and until this year the old fogtes have triumphed in the mominating conventions, and are themselves heartily siek of supporting John G. Sinclair, who had something of a graveyard prestige clinging to his skirts after his defeat. Another fighting war Democrat, Gen. M. T. Donohoe, is their candidate for Railroad Commissioner (the victory of the young bloods in the nominating convention victory of the young bloods in the nominating convention being complete), and even that wing of the party who being complete), and even that wing of the party who prayed with faith "that every Northern soldier might rot in a Rebel bastile," will support these gentlemen, one of whom would have been rotten and worm-caten long since if their prayers had been answered.

The Hon. Jacob H. Ela of Rochester, the Hon Jacob Benton of Lancaster, and the Hon. Aaron F. Stevens of Nashua, present members of Congress, having all been renominated without the slightest opposition, will unrenominated without the slightest opposition, will u soldier.

As has been mentioned in your news colums, Gen. Bedel, the Democratic candidate for Governor, served

there is something to call out most of the voters, especially if the weather is favorable. Last November Gen. Grant's majority was about 7,000, and in the opinion of leading Republicans the majority of Mr. Stearns this Spring will be 4,000 or 5,000. The vote will not be so large as it was last March, when Gen. Harriman received almost 40,000, which was a larger vote than any candidate for any office ever received before, and it has not been eclipsed since. It is estimated, by careful judges, that Mr. Stearns will receive about 38,000, and Gen. Bedel about 33,000 votes.

The Executive Council consists of five members, and the nominees of both parties are already in the field. All are acceptable men and will severally receive the strength of their parties. The Republicans will carry the first four districts, while the chances are about even in the fifth. The candidates in the latter district, which is exceedingly close, are John Lindsay of Lancaster, Republican, and Nathan N. Weeks Democrat.

This State has a Senate of only 12 members, which is too small, with a House of more than 300 members, and to the casual observer the Senate chamber, in size, seems best fitted to serve as a diminutive antercoom for the House of Representatives. It would appear that some legislation is needed on this subject, and a sensible reduction of the number of Senators, is needed. In some of the Senatorial districts the temperance question will have great weight, as several of the candidates are regarded as more or less unsound on that subject. The candidates of the two parties are as follows, the Republicans being those enumerated in the first or left-hand column:

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cans being those enumerated column;

| Signet | Column |

At a largely attended meeting of the German Republican Clubs of the XIIth Assembly District, held on Tuesday evening, Feb. 16, at No. 622 Ninth-st., the fol-

on Tuesday evening, Feb. 16, at No. 522 Mintrest, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The action of the so-called German Republican Central Committee by uniting with the Democratic General Committee on the Excise Law and Naturalization question; and,

Whereas, The sole battle-cry during the last campaign by that faction was: 'Hofman and repeal of the Excise Law,'' therefore, be it

Resolved. That we totally ignore and carnestly condemn the action of said Central Committee in uniting with Democrats on the before-mentioned question, as we do not consider it honorable and consistent with the principles of the Resolved.

tioned question, as we do not consider it honorable and consistent with the principles of the Republican party. Rescired, That we do not deem it advisable at present to interfere with our Legislature in regard to the Excise Law. Rescired, That in the teneral Committee of the City and County of New-York (former) Grant and Colfax Campaign Club) of the German Republicans, we find the true near who uphold the radical Republican principle: and, be it ferther Rescired, That we heartly inderse the action of our delegation in uniting with the General Committee or Radical faction of the German Republican organization.

The Hon. William B. Stokes, the probable Republican candidate for Governor of Tennessee at the forthcoming election, having been questioned by a committee as to his views on universal suffrage in Tennessee, responds as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31, 1809.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 26th inst. is before me. You say that "It is rumored and currently reported that you "(me)" are in favor of universal suffrage." I answer emphatically that I am not, nor never have been, and don't knew that I ever will be. When the killing of Union men ceases, the hellish organization known as Ku-Klux disbands, and the laws are observed, then I am willing to entertain a proposition to amend the State Constitution so as to allow the disfranchised to come in gradually, by providing that the Legislature may, by a two-thirds vote, remove the disabilities of those who petition and come well recommended by their loyal neighbors. This would let in the well-disposed ex-Rebels and keep out the bad ones. The idea of amending the Constitution so as to place the ballot in of amending the Constitution so as to place the ballot in the hands of those outlaws at one clean sweep, and at the present time, would be cruel to the Union men. I hope this will be satisfactory; at least you will be enabled to know where I stand. With my kind wishes, I am truly yours,

W. B. STOKES. truly yours,

SENSIBLE ADVICE.-The Hon. William W. Boyce, a South Carolinian, and formerly a distinguished member of Congress from that State, prefaces a letter to the Southerners with the remark that the election of Gen. Grant is a protest against political assassinations in the South, and that President Grant will undoubtedly, if necessary, employ the whole military power to establish equal rights throughout the United States. Mr. Boyce next recommends as a policy for the South as follows;

next recommends as a policy for the South as follows:

First: You ought to regulate the relations between the whites and blacks so as to have as much harmony and good feeling as possible between them. To this end nothing is so efficacious as kindness to the blacks.

Second: You ought to have perfect tolerance of political opinion. Let everyone, white and black, vote as he pleases, and trust to your fact and natural influence for a inst share of political power.

Third: You ought to extend a cordial and kind welcome to the Northern people to settle among you, without regard to their political epinions. Once you did this, the troubles of the fature would be largely overcome, and your material progress would be wonderful. See what immigration is doing for the North-West, in spite of its austere climate. Think what immigration would do for the genial South.

austere climate. Think what immigration would do for the genial South.

Fourth: You ought to seek to conciliate the Federal Government. Remember the Scripture injunction:

"Agree with thine adversary quickly." The Federal Government for the present, and for years to come, means the Republican party. Remember that the Demoratic party is not strong enough new to be of any service to you. Be caim and conciliatory, and wait the course of events. It would be fortunate if you were in that independent condition that both parties would bid for your support.

Fifth: Gen. Grant will, I think, earnestly desire to make his admininistration national, and restore real peace and larmony to the late beliligerent sections. A moderate conservative course on the part of the South will facilitate his policy in this direction.

Sixth: In conclusion, the thing you want is peace. To get beace, you must procure it by peaceful means. Let the Republicans and Democrats North wage a bitter war against each other if they choose; your condition calls for more reserve.

LATEST GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.The remains of a large masadon have been discovered near Pataleenia, California.

....Gov. Fairchild of Wisconsin has vetoed the bill authorizing minors to convey real estate. ... A fire occurred in Memphis last night, destroyed three houses on Casey st. 1.088, \$10,000

....An earthquake shock of several seconds' duration was felt at Port Townsend, Washington Terri-tory, on the 11th inst.

....Laughlin Cameron has been committed on the charge of murder, in Boston, David Fitzgerald, whom he shot on Wednesday night, having since died. The residence of E. W. Fox, at Oakland,

Ky., about 12 miles from Louisville, was burned yester-day. The loss is about \$25,000, and is covered by iusu-In the case of Floyd against the Erie Railway Company, a verdict of \$15,000 was yesterday rendered at Oswego for the plaintiff for injuries sustained at the accident at Carr's Rock.

The suit of John H. Lawrence, the City

Commissioner, against Murat Halstead of The Cincinnation Daily Commercial for libel, was commenced yesterday. The damages are laid at \$60,000.

The damages are laid at \$50,000.

Four men while engaged in painting the Central Police Station, in St. Louis yesterday, from the scaffold suspended from the roof. Two of them were severely injured and have since died.

The pigeon shooting match at Toronto yesterday between Ward of Toronto and Paone of Boston, for \$500 a side, 50 single birds, resulted in favor of the former. The score stood Ward, 45; Payne, 43.

The Legislature of Nevada has passed a Constitutional Amendment providing for triennial sea-Constitutional Amendment providing for triennial ses-sions, limited to 90 days each; also a resolution asking Congress to annex to Nevada the territory south of Snake Island.

.The national match at Buffalo, for the

Island.

... The national match at Buffalo, for the Gordon Silver medal, between the New-York Curling Club and the Caledonia Club of Buffalo, tsrminated yesterday afternoon in favor of the New-York Club by a score of 34 to 11.

... At a mass meeting held in Wilmington, Del., last evening, an able address was delivered by Richard Tervellick on the rights of labor. The views of the National Labor Union, as set forth by Mr. Tervellick meet with great favor in this section.

... The trotting horses Cribbins and Young Burger contested at Tivoli, N. Y., yesterday, for a purse of \$200, mile heats, best two in three, on the ice. Young Burger was the victor, the quickest time being 2:53. They have been matched for another race.

... John Davis was shot by the Arkansas militiamen at Mound City, Ark, on Saturday, and died on Monday. The perpetrator of the deed was arrested by the militia, and tried by court-martial on Tuceday, and condemned to be shot on Wednesday.

... The New-Albany, Mount Carmel and St. Louis Air Railroad Company was fully organized at New-Albany, Ind., to-day, by the election of Augustins Bradley, President, Dr. E. Newland, Vice-President, and Goo. Lyman, Secretary. Fifty thousand dollars were subscribed on the spot. The route will be surveyed immediately.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS CONVENTION.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS CONVENTION.

MOBILE, Feb. 19.—The Southern Press Convention to-day reflected A. R. Lamar of Georgia President; M. J. Williams of Alabama Vice-President; A. W. Reese of Georgia Secretary and Treasurer; J. A. Engleart of North Carolina, F. W. Dawson of South Carolina, James Gardner of Georgia, W. J. Ramage of Tennessee, W. W. Serews of Alaboma, and J. Armstrong of Missispip, Directors. The Directors were authorized to contract for the best system of news attainable. The Board of Trade and the citizens of Mobile have been profuse in their hospitality to the Press Convention.

THE REUNION OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19 .- The honorably discharged officers of the Army of the Potomac meet to-morrow evening, in this city, to make the necessary ar-rangements to attend the reunion in New-York on the 22d inst. The Sixth Army Corps headquarters will be at the Metropolitan Hotel. ALBANY.

THE AMENDMENT TO THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE BILL PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY-AN AD-JOURNMENT UNTIL TUESDAY NIGHT. ALBANY, Feb.19 .- The Assembly this morning passed

-exactly as they came from the Senate-the amend-

nents to the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge bill.

These amendments state that the Mayor and Commonalty of New-York shall be represented in the Board of Directors of the new Company, by the Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Ale derman, and that Brooklyn shall also be represented by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of that city, but in case either of these cities shall cease to own stock in the company, then the representation shall cease, but the number of Directors shall remain the same as provided in the original act. The company is to proceed without delay to construct the bridge, and it must be completed before the 1st day of June, 1874. The company are authorized to use and occupy so much of the lands under water of the East River, not exceeding in all a front on either shore of 250 feet, as may be necessary for the construction of the piers and towers of the bridge to be constructed by it, provided such piers or towers shall not extend into the river beyond the pier lines established by law. Nothing in the act is to affect the right of any owner of any wharf, dock, or other property, upon or over the land under water. The company is also authorized to operate, or dispose of the right to operate, only between the termini, a passenger railroad over the bridge, provided the rate of fare shall not exceed the rate established by law for city railroads in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The bill now goes to the Governor for his consideration.

Senator Palmer's bill to prevent the spread of the cattle disease, by providing for a thorough inspection of all animals coming into the State, and for the erection of suitable sanitary stations on the lines of railroads in the State, has been reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Agriculture. The bill has been printed at length in these dispatches, but the Legislature cannot act too speedily upon it.

Mr. Kiernan's bill of last year, placing the ferries of New-York under the control of the Commissioners of the New-York Sinking Fund and the Metropolitan Board of Police, has been introduced again this year. The only trouble will be that the two Boards of Commissioners may be unable to agree upon the measures intended to be carried into effect. Therefore, the shortest way to settle the difficulty would be to give the sole supervising control of these franchises to the Police, as was contemplated two years ago.

Mr. Campbell of your city tried to forward the bill of the Police Commissioners of New-York, increasing their present force, but Mr. Jacobs objected, and the measure must go through the Committee of the

Both Houses adjourned to-day until Tuesday evening. It is contemplated further to adjourn from next Friday until the Monday week following, but the good sense of some members may prevent this additional recess.

The Niagara Ship Canal bill was given to the Senate to-day. This is substantially the same bill which has been here before. It names as incorporators, A. A. Low, Jonathan Sturges, Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Addison C. Jerome, Hiram Walbridge, Horace H. Day, Freeman Clark, William A. Wheeler, T. W. Olcott, Dewitt C. Littlejohn, of this State; William F. Coolbaugh, William D. Ogden, of Illi. nois; Edward H. Broadhead of Wisconsin; James Aspinwall of Michigan; R. P. Spalding of Ohio; Charles A. Lombard. J. Converse, of Massachusetts, and others. The Company is to have a capital of \$6,000,000, with power to construct a canal from Niagara River to the shore of Lake Ontario, around the Falls, which shall not be less than 105 feet wide on the surface and 90 feet on the bottom, with 13 feet depth of water.

The majority of the Assembly Committee on the Judiciary have reported favorably the bill requiring newspapers to print in each number the circulation of the preceding edition. The bill is reported as originally drawn, and heretofore published in THE TRIBUNE, with the exception that the Committee struck out the sentence making it a misdemeanor to violate the act. Those who do violate it will now only run the risk of losing their advertising fees. - !

The Canal Board has been occupied during the last two days in hearing arguments with reference to the reduction of tolls. The question was originally referred to a Committee consisting of Controller Allen, Treasurer Bristol, and Canal Commissioner Bascom, but the arguments on the subject were heard before the full Board. The question was very fully discussed by committees representing different Boards of Trade throughout the State. Reductions were asked on grain, flour, and stone, coming to tide-water, and on coal, iron, and other heavy articles going West. In fact, a general reduction of the toll that would be required to meet the demands made. The Committee above named will take the subject into careful consideration, and make their report at the next meeting of the Canal Board, to be held on the 10th of March, when final action will be taken. The Canal appointments will also be made at the same meeting, and banks of deposit for Canal tolls selected.

THE STATE LEGISLATURES.

THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COURT.
BOSTON, Feb. 19.—The State Legislature has transacted but very little important business thus far. It has refused to consider projects for the sale of eggs by weight analse change the name of the militia to the Massachusetts National Guard. The State College authorities ask an appropriation of \$100,000, and several other institutions are clamoring for lesser stams. A bill to increase the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court to \$1,000 is now before the Senate, but it has been defeated in the House and is not likely to pass. The salaries of some of the State officials will probably be increased. The Superintendent of Lamps, the Chief Engineer, the Superintendent of Sewers, and other small officials of Beston are paid as much as our Secretary of State and other State officers, and this fault will probably be remedied.

MASSACHUSETTS AND THE ALABAMA CLAIMS

MASSACHUSETTS AND THE ALABAMA CLAIMS The following resolution in reference to the

The following resolution in reference to the treaty with Great Britain was introduced in the Massachusetts House of Representatives to-day:

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Legislature, in General Court Assembled, firmly believe that any treaty between the above-named sations touching the premises aforesaid to be submitted now or at some future time for ratification, which does not by its terms concede the liability of the English Government for the acts of its protegys, the Alabama and her consorts, will be spurned with contempt by the American people, and that a ratification thereof would be dishonocable to our nation, and unjust to its criteria. It was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

It was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

THE LOUISIANA EQUALITY BILL.

New-ORLEANS, Feb. 19.—The Civil Equality bill hangs fire in the Senate, on the House amendments, the Senate refusing to consent in those providing that that the act shall take effect on April 1st, and that the cases arising under it shall be preferred in all State Courts. Both Houses of the Legislature are holding evening session. Only 11 more days of the session remain.

THE PERUVIAN IRON-CLADS AT KEY WEST-THE HENRIETTA.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 19.—The Peruvian iron-clads and convoy arrived here this morning. The steamor New England, of the Cuba cable fleet have also arrived here. W. H. Heiss, General Superintendent of the Cable Company, and Paymaster Meade, U. S. N., with several friends, were entertained on board the yacht Henrietta yesterday afternoon. The Henrietta leaves for Charleston to-morrow.

ANNIVERSARY OF GEORGE PEABODY'S BIRTH.

Boston, Feb. 19.—The Town of Peabody (fore merly South Danvers), named in honor of George Peabody, was last night the scene of extraordinary festivities, the occasion being the anniversary of the birth of Mr. Peabody, the liberal and kind-hearted philanthropist of the world, and the exercises of the evening took the shape of a reunion on the part of the High School Association, and a banquet in the principal hotel of the town on the part of the most prominent citizens. At the High School gathering, which took place in the school, an appropriate address was delivered by Mr. Isaac N. Carleton, and then followed happy speeches by former teachers and pupils of the school—the whole winding up with an enjoyable promenade concert and dance. At the hotel there were also speeches of gratitude to Mr. Peabody, and the anniversary altogether was one appropriately complimentary to the liberality of the great philanthrophist. ANNIVERSARY OF GEORGE PEABODY'S BIRTH.

MINING EXCITEMENT IN SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—The excitement about the White Pine mines is increasing. Firty-four companies have gone to the mines and there been incorporated with nominal capitals aggregating \$62,000,000. The Board of Brokers is considering the propriety of each tablishing more stringent rules regulating the admission of new stocks.

A citizen of Chicago demanded satisface tion of his family physician for insulting his wife, where upon the doctor struck the injured husband five times with a slung shot, leaving him aimost insensible. Yesterday morning, at the Police Court, the doctor was let of with a fine of \$10, while the citizen was fined \$5 for being the aggressor.